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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff, * 1:21-cv-260-PB

* February 6, 2023

11:03 a.m. V.

LBRY, INC.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE HELD VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE PAUL J. BARBADORO

Appearances:

For the Plaintiff: Peter Moores, Esq. Marc Jonathan Jones, Esq.

Securities and Exchange Commission

For the Defendant: Keith Miller, Esq.

Emily Drinkwater, Esq.

Perkins Coie LLP

Timothy John McLaughlin, Esq.

Shaheen & Gordon

Court Reporter: Liza W. Dubois, RMR, CRR

Official Court Reporter

U.S. District Court

55 Pleasant Street

Concord, New Hampshire 03301

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PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Good morning, Judge.

We're here in the matter of United States Securities and Exchange Commission vs. LBRY, Inc., 21-cv-260-PB, for status conference.

THE COURT: So I had a very narrow and specific purpose for wanting to hold this conference. That is to determine what, if any, additional discovery the SEC will be entitled to engage in to allow me to complete this case and issue a final order in it.

And I -- in my mind, there are three potential issues that -- on which we might need to have some discovery.

One would be on LBRY's evidence of its gross receipts; another would be on -- on LBRY's assertion that its legitimate business expenses equal or exceed its gross receipts from the sale of LBC; and the third issue is the contention that the SEC makes that LBRY continued to make sales of LBC after the lawsuit was brought.

Those seemed to me to be the only issues on which there would be any potential need for discovery to address the parties' competing arguments at the last hearing.

So let me start with the SEC and, tell me, what is your perspective on what the minimal amount of discovery you need to do to be able to stake out some final positions on the remaining issues?

MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. This is
Mark Jones for the Securities and Exchange Commission. With me
this morning is Peter Moores.

In looking at it, your Honor, and in talking with defense counsel on Friday in an effort to try to get some issues resolved, the Commission believes that -- there's a couple of contingencies, your Honor.

If, in fact, LBRY is going to be willing to produce its general ledger, electronic files, you know, its QuickBooks files, the Commission believes that that could go a long way toward narrowing some issues. And so the Commission would like a few document requests, including those QuickBooks files and some information on a couple of the notes or loans that appear on the balance sheet for LBRY as submitted to the Court.

So just a few document requests, perhaps three or four, some interrogatories or RFAs. Obviously, we'll narrow those as much as we can. We think ten or less total of interrogatories and RFAs.

And then in depositions, your Honor, we think two or three depending on this issue, your Honor. Mr. Miller and I, I think, have a difference of opinion whether LBRY should be required to produce information and respond to interrogatories about its wholly owned subsidiary as the party that's in possession, custody, or control of that information as its whole -- as its wholly owning parent. Mr. Miller, on the other

hand, I believe, does not believe that LBRY should be required to give information on Odysee.

This is particularly important, your Honor, because obviously the asset of Odysee owned by LBRY is currently shown as a \$1,000 par value asset on the balance sheet. This is a website that gets, by some estimates, 10 to 30 million visits a month, has advertising revenue, has other revenue, has -- and we believe that the thousand dollars that are represented is not guite accurate.

And, obviously, if you raise a bunch of money and then build a business and then build a subsidiary business, the subsidiary business is an asset that should be considered as part of that gross receipts.

So that's sort of the --

THE COURT: It sounds like you're singing a somewhat different tune about Odysee than you were singing earlier in the litigation when you seemed to be portraying it as, you know, just a meaningless business that was designed to support a revenue raising operation.

Now it's an important business with lots of visits and -- I just find that a little bit ironic.

MR. JONES: Well, your Honor, a couple of things on that.

One is it depends on what time period you're looking at, your Honor. Odysee is a business that's launched during

the course of the litigation. In the last year, say, it's been a year since we've been filing summary judgment, that business has continued to be invested in, that business has continued to grow. It -- it's I think not entirely accurate to say that our position now is contradicting our position then.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I just -- I probably shouldn't have said anything, but I know what -- having -- hearing you make that statement, one can only imagine what is going through the minds of people at LBRY because they would, I assume, if I allowed them to, which I will not allow them to do, be screaming about what they think of as the hypocrisy of your statement. I -- but I don't want to waste any more time on it.

There is a -- there is a loan that was made of over a million dollars and perhaps there should be some informational allowed with respect to that. But the idea that we need to have some far-reaching investigation into Odysee's current operations seems to me to be excessive, but perhaps we can reach some agreement with respect to the loan proceeds and the -- you know, the basic current financial status of Odysee.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, absolutely. And I was not suggesting a far-reaching investigation by any stretch. All I'm asking, your Honor, is that we be allowed to ask a couple of questions about what the value of the Odysee business is. It's listed on the balance sheet. It goes to the gross

receipts. It's currently listed as \$1,000 of asset. And we need to know -
THE COURT: How -- let me ask you, Counsel.

So it was represented to me at the last hearing that

LBRY is not paying any employees, doesn't have anybody who's on staff who can be paid to do the work of responding to document requests. How do you propose to deal with that particular problem? Because it does seem to me unrealistic to expect former employees or employees not being paid to volunteer their time to respond to document requests and interrogatories.

Depositions, you can notice up a deposition and require the person to attend, but I'm -- it's not clear to me that you can force unpaid employees to spend substantial amounts of time responding to your document requests and interrogatories.

MR. JONES: Well, your Honor, the -- the Commission is essentially in between a rock and a hard place here. I mean, LBRY has said, we're going out of business, we're not paying any employees. The website still up. The business is still operating. The number of the employees appear to be here on the call this morning.

It's -- it's -- it's hard for us to navigate between, oh, we can't -- I mean, we've heard this all the way through discovery, your Honor: Oh, we can't do that, it's too expensive; oh, we can't do that, it's too intensive; you know,

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you'll have to come to us, you'll have to not get those
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     documents. It's --
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                THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Are the -- maybe
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    LBRY's counsel can respond to this. I mean, is access to
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     general ledger information, all of that is electronic, it would
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     seem relatively -- not a time-consuming matter to make that
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     electronic information available to -- to the SEC without --
     that wouldn't require poring through people's individual PCs
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    and looking at hard drives and doing that kind of work. It
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     seems that could probably be produced relatively inexpensively.
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                But I want to be clear. I don't -- I don't want to
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     impose obligations on LBRY that it's not in a position to meet.
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     So that's what I'm -- I'm focused on.
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                But let me -- rather than -- let me identify some
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     issues here.
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                So I think you claim gross receipts from LBC sales
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    of 22 million and change. LBRY admits to 14 million in change.
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    A -- a big chunk of that is money that you -- or receipts that
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    you would attribute to LBRY for distributions of community fund
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    LBC as incentives to partners and other entities.
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                And, I mean, that's -- it seems to me that there's a
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    potential issue about what the gross -- gross receipts are.
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     Should it be 14 million, as LBRY claims; should it be 22
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    million or something in between that you claim. And that --
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that certainly seems to be a -- an issue that we could allow

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some discovery on.

There appears to be an issue about LBRY's assertion that there should be no disgorgement remedy because there's no net profit and there's no net profit because the legitimate business expenses of the business exceed revenue from receipts from sales of LBC.

And there's an argument about this million dollar loan to Odysee and then there's a -- an argument that the SEC has advanced, the -- the company continued -- that I should take into account the fact that the company continued to make about 400,000 in sales of LBC after the lawsuit was brought.

And LBRY's response to that, as I understand it, is we did have the employee program, we continued that for a while, and we also had a small number of what we thought were consumptive sales through MoonPay that explain any matters and should be treated by the Court as innocent sales of LBC, whether they technically violate the registration requirement or not, they don't support what the SEC is saying, which is a kind of willful disregard by the -- of LBRY of the -- the realities that it needed to be attending to that the sales were registerable offerings of the LBC.

So, in my mind, those would be -- at least those are all financial issues, those are all about investigating various claims that LBRY made, and I -- or claims that the SEC made and LBRY's response. And I think some legitimate, narrow, focused

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     discovery on that should be -- should be warranted.
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                It sounds like your position would be some document
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     requests or interrogatories, that shouldn't be overly
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    time-consuming, and two or three depositions.
                I would be inclined to limit them to, say, three
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    hours and to try to get -- and have them focused on these
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    particular topics that would be agreed to in advance. So if I
    were to allow it, that's what I'd be doing.
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                But let me get LBRY's counsel's basic response to
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    this.
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                Counsel, what do you have to say to the SEC's
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     requests other than don't make them -- us do anything, Judge.
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                MR. MILLER: Yeah. I -- I'm trying to approach this
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    and trying to be practical about what's going on here, your
    Honor.
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                THE COURT: I appreciate that. Yeah.
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                MR. MILLER: And we did have a conversation with
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    Mr. Jones. We have the QuickBooks expenses. So he can go
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    through all the expenses and he can identify, and I would
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     suggest that he identify a handful, any written
    interrogatories, say, on such and such a date, you know,
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     $455,000, there's an expense, it's categorized as X, we would
    like to know the basis of it.
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                I think that's the way to have this -- again,
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     limited resources. We don't have the time or money to be able
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to do this. There are affidavits in.

Mr. Julian Chandra, who is CEO of Odysee, has put in an affidavit. They have no money. They're -- they're, in essence, out of business as well.

THE COURT: Counsel, let me understand. You're willing to give access to the QuickBooks files; you would suggest that that be the starting point, that LBRY -- that the SEC be required to respond with a narrow, focused set of requests identified to particular charges requiring additional explanation and that that -- that you're willing to do at least that much. Is that fair to say?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's a good starting point.

Now, should it go beyond that at all to any depositions, if I were to do -- if I were to allow additional depositions, it would, again, be on these narrow, focused topics and it's not clear to me that we need to do those depositions, but there would have to be some specific reason to justify it.

So, Counsel, then, it seems like we have the makings of an agreement here that would not be burdensome with respect to the QuickBooks files which would address the P&L statement which would allow us to examine both the gross receipts and the legitimate business expenses which would go a long way towards, in my mind, giving the SEC the limited opportunity I think it

should have to just make sure that there aren't any kind of gaping holes here where we're not really understanding what is happening.

There is this issue of the expenditures by the company after -- excuse me -- the sales by the company after the lawsuit was commenced and I think you identified about 400,000 and change in sales that you say either are under the employee program or MoonPay consumptive sales that average about \$40 per sale.

So one response that the SEC made to that was to produce a P&L statement for the March to October quarter in which they limit -- they identify LBC sales of 2.7 million and say that you don't have an explanation for that.

Mr. Jones, do I have that right? Is that your -one of your arguments is based on this P&L statement and the
2.7 income from LBC sales?

MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor. We did have some questions about that. We may be able to work them out with Mr. Miller. We may need to ask questions about them in the discovery process here.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Miller, I don't know if you -- I don't want to put you on the spot here if you don't have an answer for this at the moment, but that's one issue that I think the -- that the SEC should be entitled to work with you to try to find some pragmatic answer so that -- that satisfies

the SEC. There probably is an explanation for it. Perhaps you can provide it in an informal way that would be satisfactory to the SEC. If not, the -- we could do -- it could be dealt with in a formal, focused way.

So, Mr. Jones, why should I not issue an order saying that the SEC has requested the opportunity to do some additional discovery; LBRY has agreed to produce the QuickBooks files supporting its -- the P&L statement they offered with respect to sales.

In -- after receiving that information, the SEC shall have a period of time which we'll agree to in which to present any specific, focused requests for documents or interrogatories addressing specific issues -- specific issues with the P&L statement that LBRY submitted.

And we could also allow you to make some limited, focused requests with respect to the sales during the -- during the period that the lawsuit was -- was pending and then after that leave it to you to make, if you -- if necessary, a supplemental request for a limited number of depositions that if you could demonstrate that there are these specific issues that need to be resolved by deposition, then I'd let you do them.

And that would wrap it up. Then you could submit a final memorandum, LBRY could respond, I'd take the matter under advisement, and then I'd issue an order. What do you think?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I -- I definitely appreciate, your Honor, the Court's efforts to get this narrowed. And we're not looking for a wide-ranging exercise here. We do have an exercise -- you know, it is our responsibility to make sure that we get the disgorgement request at least right.

I would say two things, your Honor. The plan as your Honor laid out I think makes a lot of sense. Two things. The first is I believe that based on what we've seen from LBRY, that although there will be questions that come up from the interrogatories -- the QuickBooks files and other documents perhaps that I want to talk to your Honor about in a minute that the records kept will not be sufficient to answer all those questions and that if history is any indication even the interrogatory responses, unless we ask, you know, a large number of very detailed questions will not be detailed enough to actually answer the questions.

I think the depositions of the -- of the company and of the people -- of the person who is in charge of the finances of the company, the COO, CFO, I think they're going to be necessary based on our history with discovery in this case. It just -- the documents, though a good start, are not going to be enough.

THE COURT: Yeah, that may be true and the reason

I'm suggesting that we proceed sequentially is just -- look, I

think both you and Mr. Miller are reasonable people who can work together on this kind of a pragmatic issue here. I recognize the -- the -- I think both of you know that when I get involved in these kinds of matters, I don't want people coming back to me with -- taking unreasonable positions. And if they do come back to me taking unreasonable positions, there are going to be consequences and people aren't going to be happy.

So I'm confident that with that understanding you may well need a deposition. But then if I ordered it, I could say, you could depose person A for this period and you can cover the following issues in that deposition, nothing else.

And that way it would be able to get resolved quickly.

So I'm not in any way suggesting you won't be able to do depositions, but I also think that, Mr. Jones, you could work with Mr. Miller and say, look, we've got the QuickBooks files, here's what we're looking for, all right, can you tell me about these following things and we're not trying to use this discovery -- we aren't going to use this to harass people; if you can answer these questions for us we'll be narrower in the scope of what additional discovery we'll need.

So I get your point, and you may well need to do depositions, especially if you get really limited responses.

On the other hand, if you -- I would expect you, rather than to just to leap to, oh, we need a deposition, that you -- to put a

call in to Mr. Miller and say, look, here's the thing, here's the things that are concerning.

And I get it. I want -- I think you're entitled to a fair opportunity to build the record for the legal argument you want to make about disgorgement and about the scope of the fine. I am -- I will consider any evidence you produce on that.

My principal concern is that you are -- at least be given an opportunity to satisfy yourself that these entries are not wholly unsupported. And I have no reason to suspect that that there is any kind of misreporting going on here, so I don't want to in any way for anyone to suggest that I think LBRY is doing something nefarious.

But it's a -- it's a trust but verify situation and I think you're entitled to make sure that you've satisfied yourself that there isn't \$5 million in a Swiss bank account somewhere, you know.

And that -- I know you have broader arguments; you have arguments that, oh, the community fund money should go into the gross receipts, LBC, at the valuation we put it in because we think disgorgement should be based on gross -- but to me the community fund issue seems to be -- to me to be less important because in terms of actual profit and loss, to the extent you have to list it as a gross receipt, it's all -- it's also a legitimate business expense.

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So you have a different take on all that, I understand, but that is not -- that isn't the kind of thing that is my principal concern here.

So all right. So I hear you on that and it sounds like the step one here would be LBRY producing -- after a meet-and-confer with you -- producing the QuickBooks files and perhaps a limited other subset of additional electronic information that could be produced at relatively low cost and time; that following the receipt of those, you would have a brief period to review the materials and to follow up with a specific set of document requests and interrogatories addressing issues raised with respect to the materials that LBRY has produced; that the parties would -- that LBRY would make a good faith attempt to fully and fairly respond to those matters and it would be in Mr. Miller's interest to work practically with you to -- to ensure that those responses are sufficiently fulsome, that they may answer the question, and that if they aren't, that you could come back to the Court with a limited set of requests for depositions, talking one, two or three, talking limited time periods, talking on focusing -focused subjects; I would either allow in part or in whole or not the requests for the depositions; and then set a schedule for LBRY to -- excuse me, the SEC to file supplemental brief and if LBRY chooses, a brief chance for a response.

And I think that should -- should cover it with

respect to most of the issues.

With respect to the Odysee loan, it doesn't seem to me that you have an opportunity to -- you should have a limited opportunity to engage in discovery about what happened to the million dollar loan and is Odysee in the current financial situation it's in, it represents that it's in; you should be allow to test in, again, a very limited way, the assertion that LBRY has made about Odysee's findings. And then that's the end.

Acceptable to you, Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, of course. And the -- the SEC appreciates the staged, reasonable approach that the Court is laying out and we definitely appreciate the chance to have -- if there's going to be depositions -- topics for those depositions blessed ahead of time as opposed to trying to hash them out at the deposition table, which usually happens.

I would make one request, your Honor, that in addition to the P&L statement, LBRY has submitted its balance sheet to you. There are substantial questions on that balance sheet but they are relying about -- relying for it in their argument that they have no money and no value at this point.

There are questions such as there is a -- a zero entry for bitcoin listed on the balance sheet and yet there is an unrealized gain or loss for that bitcoin. It makes no sense.

There is the Odysee loan, of course. There's another loan, a Futo loan. And we'd just ask, your Honor, in making discovery requests that we're going to make if we not be limited to just the P&L but to the P&L and that balance sheet that has been submitted to the Court because there is substantial questions about it, including what the value of the assets are that LBRY is holding and how they reflected those on the balance sheet they've submitted to the Court.

THE COURT: I'm going to let Mr. Miller respond in just a second, but if I allow that, which I would be inclined to do, it would be, again, limited to a specific issue that bear on the questions that are -- remain for me to resolve.

MR. JONES: Of course, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is, is there -- should there be an injunction, should there be disgorgement, should there be a penalty, what is the amount of disgorgement and penalty if I determine they are appropriate. And it has to be good reasons. There isn't a fishing expedition. We're too far into the litigation for that.

So anything I allow, you have to be narrow and focused. And, you know, I suppose I would say that I -- I rarely like to get involved with this. What I would suggest we -- you do is have a meet-and-confer and hash this out. And to the extent you still have problems, I can get the two of you in front of me and say, all right, what's the first problem. I

don't like to do this. I like other people to do this rather 1 2 than me. But I'll do it, if necessary. Okay? 3 MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Go ahead. 5 MR. JONES: We just want to be able to make the 6 argument to you if it's supported by the facts, your Honor, 7 that LBRY, you know, raised 22 million and spent 22 million, let's say, but now has a business or assets worth 10 million, 8 9 in a disgorgement analysis that would be relevant to your Honor, if not necessarily dispositive but relevant, and we just 10 11 want that to be part of the discovery process so we could make 12 that argument. That would be the profit of the money raised, 13 those assets, that value of the business. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Miller, you're -- your thoughts 15 about all of this. 16 MR. MILLER: Yeah. Your Honor, I -- we've been 17 talking about disgorgement and how do we get discovery around the disgorgement, but I think it would help LBRY, it would help 18 19 this matter, frankly, if your Honor would rule on the other two 20 issues that I -- I took that you didn't have a problem with, 21 which was the injunctions and the civil penalty. 22 I think having that out, particularly given the situation that LBRY is in, is extremely, extremely beneficial, 23 24 your Honor. And so I'd ask you to consider at least 25 bifurcating the injunction and civil penalty from the

disgorgement final judgment.

THE COURT: Well, there are a couple of things that I still need to think about with respect to the injunction that don't turn on dollars and cents. I'll just explain my -- what I need to be thinking about and I -- and I want to get an order out. I will as soon as I can. But I also have several other significant matters I'm working on.

But with respect to the injunction, my inclination would be not to enjoin a company that is going to dissolve and -- and the term I think they use is burn the remaining LBC that the company holds unless there were successors and assigns that are likely to repeat the behavior, right?

And so you say there aren't any successors and assigns. It's going out of business. It's dissolving. The SEC has this argument which I need to think more about, but which initially I'm not inclined to endorse, that Odysee is effectively an affiliate, successor, or assign and for purposes of Rule 65 can be subject to an injunction even though it's not a party to the litigation.

I have some problems with that. I need to think it through. I'm not inclined to issue an injunction. But I need to think those arguments through, carefully consider your briefs and the positions you took at oral argument. Okay.

The second issue is -- that you've talked about is with respect to disgorgement. I'm inclined to, as I noted,

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     inclined to consider a tier 1 penalty if LBRY does what is
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     suggested and I will be inclined to follow the monetary limit
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    proposed there.
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                The SEC has an argument that I have to think
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     through, as I understand it, that is gross receipts should be
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     taken into account with respect to the determination of any
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    penalty and even as a tier 1 penalty. I -- that's an
     argument -- I think that's an argument, Mr. Jones, or your
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     colleague is presenting. If he wants to speak to it, he can.
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                I thought that's one of the things that he urged me
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     to consider and I, frankly, haven't figured that one out yet.
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     I need to go back and look more carefully at the law and
    determine whether and how I should consider all the factors I
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14
     should consider in imposing a penalty.
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                I'm not inclined to impose a penalty based on gross
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     receipts that don't result in any profits beyond the monetary
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     number in a tier 1 penalty, but I haven't addressed that
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     argument previously in any work that I've done, so I need to
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     think about it. That's going to take some time. It isn't
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     dependent upon the discovery that you're producing.
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    pure legal issues. But I just need to think through them.
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                So that's --
                MR. JONES: Your Honor --
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                THE COURT: -- the answer --
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                MR. JONES: Your Honor --
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THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.

MR. JONES: On those points -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off, your Honor.

On the injunction point, your Honor, a couple of things. One is to the extent that your Honor -- obviously it's the Court's timing and the SEC will not weigh in on whether or not the Court wants to put that out all at once or at the end, but two things on that.

One is to be very clear, we're not looking for Odysee to be specifically named in any injunction from the Court. We only ask that the Court impose the injunction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 and the limits. And if Odysee is, in fact, within those limits based on the facts, which we're not looking to seek now, then it is. And if it's not, then it's not.

We don't think that the Court need resolve whether Odysee is within the limits of Rule 65. We just think that to the extent that the Court issues an injunction and any entity or individual is within the limits of Rule 65, they're bound because that's the rule. And that's what we're asking for, your Honor.

And this injunction has become particularly important because following last week's hearing, your Honor, The Crypto Press and Mr. Deaton, to some extent, and even LBRY and Mr. Miller, have taken the position that the Court has

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ruled and the SEC has somehow conceded that LBC itself are, by
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     law, not securities and, by law, okay to trade on the secondary
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    market.
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                I actually raised this with Mr. Miller last week.
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    He said, well, no, once the SEC started to talk about Odysee
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    and the judge was going to rule that they're not securities --
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     I don't understand that that's what the Court was ruling, but I
    do think, your Honor, that, you know, that --
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                MR. KAUFFMAN: I'd really like -- could someone
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     answer that? I've been waiting five years. Can someone tell
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    me?
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                THE COURT: Stop it. Stop it.
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                Mr. Miller, please instruct your client that he's
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    not to --
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                MR. MILLER: Jeremy.
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                First of all, your Honor. I've not made any public
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     statements, so contrary to what Mr. Jones said, no public
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     statements have been made by me.
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                So, secondly, however people interpret your hearing
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     last week, they interpreted it. So --
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                MR. KAUFFMAN: I don't understand it.
                                                       This is my
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     last shot. I'm sorry.
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                You guys are the government. Under what conditions
    can this stupid token be sold? Just tell me. I thought by the
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     end of this I would know and I still don't. SEC can't say who
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can sell it and under what conditions and you, Judge, can't
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     say --
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                THE COURT: Stop.
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                MR. KAUFFMAN: -- who can sell it and under what
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     conditions.
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                THE COURT: Stop.
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                MR. KAUFFMAN: So who's going to -- go ahead and
              It's fine. It's over. The SEC has won. Odysee will
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    mute me.
    die. LBRY will die. No one will --
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                THE COURT: Mr. Kauffman -- Mr. Miller, will you
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     instruct your client that he's not permitted to speak.
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                MR. MILLER: Jeremy. Jeremy, please.
                                                       Thank you.
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                THE COURT: Look, I've tried to be -- I've -- I've
    tried to work with Mr. Kauffman and in ways that I, frankly,
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    don't tolerate from anyone else because I understand the
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     frustration that he's feeling.
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                But I do -- I do want -- I mean, Mr. Jones, you
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    understood what I was saying, I believe.
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                MR. JONES: I do.
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                THE COURT: And just so there's no question about
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     it, let me try to say it again.
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                I have been concerned about what happens because
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    ultimately the SEC is a -- an agency that is designed to
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    protect investors, right? I mean, that's -- it exists to
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    protect investors. People who bought unregistered LBC are the
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1 kind of people that you're trying to protect, right? 2 MR. JONES: (Nods head.) 3 THE COURT: You're nodding your head yes. And --4 MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: -- I've been concerned about those 6 people and their lack of clarity about what they can do with 7 what they purchased. And it had been my hope that the SEC -- that the SEC 8 could give those investors some clarity because they're the 9 people you're supposed to be protecting. 10 11 MR. JONES: Yes. 12 THE COURT: You have elected -- wait. Just let me finish. 13 14 You have elected not to do that in this case. I've 15 urged you to try to provide some clarity. You've made the 16 point, which is correct, sorry, Judge, you're not the 17 policymakers here, the SEC is, and we choose when we want to 18 make our policy, and we don't in this case intend to make any 19 statements about that. And I respect that you have that power and I don't. 20 21 And I understand that's a source of endless 22 frustration for people that would like an answer, but I have 23 explained, I've tried to explain, that courts cannot just reach 24 out and do whatever the heck they want because they think it 25 will help the public. I have to respond to the issues that the

parties raise. And the parties did not raise that issue with me and I do not have the power to force you to provide clarity.

And I understand that's frustrating -- that's frustrating, but I will act in accordance with my view about the extent of the judicial power I have because to do otherwise would be to usurp power that belongs to the public. Okay? And I'm not going to do that, whether people like it or not. And all I'm saying and have said is because the SEC has not litigated that question in my court, I can provide -- not provide an answer on that question.

And to the extent that the authors of a very careful Law Review article have tried to read something into my decision, they have read more into it than I was empowered to provide. And that's all I've said. I've said nothing more than that.

That's how you understand it, isn't it, Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: It is, your Honor, and I appreciate that clarification. Obviously none of us control the message after it leaves the courtroom and -- but there was a substantial misimpression, I think, in no fault of anyone here on this call, from last week. And there was, you know, talk of the SEC LBRY precedent allowing secondary market sales. And I left the court believing, and now I'm confirmed, that that was not the Court's intention.

And just on the protecting of investors, your Honor,

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    because you brought it up, the SEC seeks to protect investors
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    here by, frankly, getting disgorgement and a penalty that can
     redistributed to wrong investors. In a private securities
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     standpoint a section 5 violation remedy is rescission. All of
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     those investors would be allow to go back to LBRY and get their
    money back.
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                Here, because we're in the public context, we do it
     through disgorgement and penalty. That's why, your Honor,
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    we've been fighting on disgorgement and penalty, to try to get
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    whatever we can for investors and to try to make it clear, your
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    Honor -- and we made -- Mr. Moores made this point to you --
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     that there should not be an efficient breach of the securities
    laws. They should not be able to raise 15 billion, spend it
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    all in the --
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                THE COURT: I'm very well aware of the efficient
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    breach doctrine. I -- I teach it in -- I used to teach it when
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     I taught at the Tuck Business School to -- when I explained
    business ethics. And so I understand the point. I'm not
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     allowing efficient breach.
                But I -- look, we'll just have to leave it at that
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21
    with you.
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                MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor.
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                THE COURT:
                            But Mr. Miller, do you -- do you think I
     said something other than what I've just said about secondary
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     sales in the prior hearing?
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MR. MILLER: Your Honor, with all due respect, the issue of whether Odysee should be enjoined and the issue of whether once a security not always a security was briefed in summary judgment and in opposition to our -- to our brief, page 1 of the Commission's opposition to LBRY's motion --

THE COURT: Let's be clear about this, Mr. Miller.

Again, I -- the issue -- you did not brief the issue of whether

LBC, that is, part of an unregistered security offering, is in

all contexts a security. You did not brief that. You briefed

the question of whether sales that are registered securities

can at some point in the future not be securities and that

issue, I thought we were going to take up at remedy stage.

But it is not an argument that the SEC is addressing in this lawsuit. It is not asserting that future sales of LBC are unlawful. It is only asserting that LBRY's past offerings of LBC are unregistered securities offerings and that's what I addressed in that order.

I -- look, I understand that issue and I had been aware of it before you made the argument in your brief. I -- and I had hoped we could address it. But it's not -- I'm not faulting you. I'm just saying the SEC controls what relief it seeks when it files a lawsuit and it did not seek the relief of in any way preventing persons who acquired LBC from an unregistered offering to be barred from further selling it without registering.

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MR. MILLER: But, your Honor, they did. On the first page of their brief opposition it says: First, the Court should enjoin LBRY, including its wholly owned subsidiary Odysee. And why? Because --THE COURT: No, let me -- let me stop you. I -- I'm going to take up the issue of whether the injunction should extend to Odysee, but that's a separate question from the question of if somebody like -- what is it called, Flipside --MR. MILLER: Flipside Crypto, yes. THE COURT: -- they -- whether they can resell their LBC, that's a separate -- entirely separate question that I'm not going to address. Whether Odysee should be enjoined, and I -- I get you on this. Okay? I -- I do not think it is appropriate to issue an injunction to unnamed successors and assigns when there's no evidence that there's a successor or assign. And where -- unless I were to find that Odysee was a successor and assign, I would not issue an injunction that would -- I mean, the idea that I would issue an injunction that Odysee would have no idea whether it extended to them or not is not something I'm going to do. Okay? So that's -- if that's what your concern is, I agree with you. That issue is an issue I will resolve.

I --

MR. MILLER: Yes.

anything more. I tried to make clear to the parties and to the investor community what the extent of my power was and what it wasn't and it was to address what I thought was a -- a legitimate concern that the parties had presented in a brief that lawyers drafting a Law Review article had read my opinion to say something in good faith.

Look, they weren't here. They didn't have the full access to the briefing that I had. They misconstrued something in my order. And I wanted to make clear because there were amici who were asking me to do something that I didn't think I had the power to do.

And, you know, that's -- I don't want to go further on it, but I will, Mr. Miller -- if what you're telling me you're concerned about is, yeah, Judge, we don't want you to issue an injunction as to Odysee, I understand your arguments on that and I'll consider the SEC's arguments and your argument and I will issue a ruling as to whether I'm going to issue an injunction as to Odysee.

But I'm not likely to do it in a kind of backdoor way where I just say, well, LBRY's dissolving, I have no idea who its successors and assigns will be, I'm just going to issue an injunction that if there are successors and assigns, they're enjoined, too. And does that reach Odysee? I'm not saying.

I'm not going to do that. Okay? If that's what your concern

1 is, I'm not going to do that. 2 What else did you want to say, Mr. Miller? 3 MR. MILLER: I guess the only thing I would ask, 4 your Honor, is in connection with ruling on that injunction for 5 Odysee, which I've heard you clearly, there's no jurisdictional reentity, they were never sued. Understood. 6 7 It would -- I think the Court can say -- I mean, it's been cited both by the SEC and in our briefs about the 8 fact that something isn't a security just in and of itself. 9 10 The orange groves, the orange is not a security. Just in --11 this is something that the SEC commissioners said, that former 12 Chairman Clayton has said, and it would help to be in an 13 opinion because everyone's now looking at the judicial opinions 14 because the SEC is regulating through enforcement. 15 THE COURT: I thought the SEC was taking up that 16 issue in Ripple, weren't they? 17 MR. JONES: Well, your Honor, it is at play in 18 Ripple, I believe, and in perhaps some other cases, but it's 19 very clearly not in play in this case. We have -- we didn't 20 take the discovery on whether LBC in secondary markets was 21 getting sold as a security; we didn't make briefing on whether 22 LBC getting sold by people other than LBRY. 23 You know, we argued whether or not this was an 24 investment contract, that was the -- the theory put forth in 25 the complaint extremely explicitly. The Howey test was the

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    structure of the complaint. We litigated that. We took
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    discovery on whether or not the prongs of the Howey test were
    met. When LBRY sold LBC, that's what we adjudicated.
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                And the rest -- and I understand, your Honor, that
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    everyone may be frustrated that we did not bring it up in this
    case, but we are constrained by similar maxims and principles
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    and restraints, as the Court does, in what is brought up in
    litigation and what is done at policymaking and what is brought
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    up in particular litigation and we try to adhere to that as
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    well.
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                MR. MILLER: Judge, there's got to be
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    consequences --
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                THE COURT: Yeah. Sorry. Mr. Miller, go ahead and
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    then we're going to wrap up. I've sort of reached the end of
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    my patience on this. I'll -- I'll give you some instructions
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    where to go --
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                MR. MILLER: Yes.
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                THE COURT: -- but, Mr. Miller, what else did you
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    want to say?
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                MR. MILLER: I just think there's got to be
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    consequences. The SEC, the government, is bringing this
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    action. You can't put your head in the sand and say, we're
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    going to regulate through enforcement and then when an issue
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    comes up that you don't want to discuss, you try to bury it.
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    And it's being buried. That's exactly what's being happened
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here -- is happening here.

All we're asking is that the Court say that these things are not securities in and of themselves. That's all we're asking. If the SEC wants to bring the case against somebody who has a bunch of LBC, they can do it if they can meet Howey requirements. But, your Honor, when you ruled, you said it was economic incentive. Keeping these premines, there's an economic incentive for people to rely on the efforts of LBRY. That doesn't exist once you -- once you burn the premine and dissolve LBRY.

So we're just asking that the Court take that into consideration. I get it. You're very constrained. But I do think there's some things that you can do for us, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll -- I'll continue to think about the issue. And I recognize that whatever I do, no matter how clear I try to be, people will be inclined to interpret everything I do and say in ways that support their particular positions.

And, frankly I have -- you know, my job is to do what I think the law requires and whatever people make of it, they will make of it. That's -- that's all I can say.

I -- I have been very clear that I -- I wish -- I think there is a substantial need for the SEC to consider that there are now and there will be digital tokens that are issued that are issued and intended to be used for consumptive purposes.

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And the SEC needs to think about that particular
issue and how tokens that are -- have a consumptive use and are
part of an unregistered offering, how they should be dealt with
ultimately. And it's not an issue that has been litigated here
and I will think carefully about Mr. Miller's argument about
what I can say and can't say.
           But at the end of the day, it's not what a judge
says, it's what the judge does that matters. The force of law
is with respect to the ultimate order that I issue. The rest
of it is just explanation. And so I have to be mindful of
that.
           So I -- I hear what you're saying. I -- I
understand the frustrations of the community of LBC purchasers
here and I have sympathy -- I'm sympathetic to those concerns.
But I also am mindful about what my role is here in this
proceeding.
           So here's what we're going to do. Okay? LBRY,
within 14 days -- and the sooner you do it, the better -- will
produce the electronic files supporting the -- the P&L
statement and -- what was it, Mr. Jones, you were asking for
the balance statement as well?
           MR. JONES: Yes, that's right, to include the
balance statement in that, your Honor, and --
           THE COURT: The P&L and -- right --
           MR. JONES: -- the documents that support that.
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THE COURT: -- the P&L & balance statement for inspection. Within 14 days after the receipt of that information, LBRY shall meet and confer and attempt to agree on a set of narrow, focused discovery requests, document requests and interrogatories, that address the specific issues that we've been discussing during this hearing. And after that conference, they shall issue those requests. Those requests shall be responded to within 30 days.

Following that request, if LBRY -- if the SEC wishes to take depositions they shall first meet and confer and attempt to agree with LBRY on any depositions to be conducted and if they can't agree, can request a further hearing at which the Court will identify who may be deposed, what subjects may be discussed in the deposition, and how long the depositions can take place.

Following the completion of any remaining discovery but within 14 days of the date that discovery is completed, the SEC shall produce a supplemental brief addressing the issue of remedy and LBRY shall have 14 days thereafter to submit a reply to the supplemental brief.

I will then take the matter under advisement. I will issue a decision.

I understand Mr. Miller's request to consider a -- a bifurcated ruling. I have a -- a significant amount of work that's in backlog that I'm trying to get through. If I finish

that backlog of work and I'm in a position to issue partial rulings, I will consider doing that if I think it will -- those rulings can get out early.

On the other hand, to the extent I think that it may require assessment of any additional evidence gained in discovery, I may defer that matter. I take no -- I won't make any final decision on it.

My -- I will issue a short order identifying these dates and what each party is supposed to do, but I want to emphasize I expect counsel, who are very experienced and reasonable, to meet and confer and attempt to agree on the minimal amount of discovery that the SEC needs to fulfill its responsibilities that will intrude to the least possible extent on LBRY's efforts to wind up its operations here.

And I do expect, and I will be assuming in any order I issue, that LBRY does intend to follow through with its agreements in its brief to dissolve -- burn the remaining holdings of premine and dissolve upon the issuance of any order. And I'll take that as an assumption. If that should change in any way, the parties should notify me.

Okay. So I'll issue a short order with deadlines and -- but I want to emphasize I expect the two of you to meet and confer and try to agree on these things. To the extent you can't, I'll come in, but the -- the patience I have for this kind of micromanagement is limited and you will be on the

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receiving end of an increasingly frustrated set of discussions
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    with me if you continue to involve me in micromanagement of
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    discovery.
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                So do it if necessary, but I hope you can agree.
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    And let's get this thing resolved. All right?
                            Thank you, your Honor.
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                MR. JONES:
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                THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. And I may not speak
     to counsel again. I -- I do appreciate the way you have
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    conducted yourself here. I know there's high animosity toward
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     the SEC. Setting that aside, I think LBRY's counsel has been
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     nothing but careful and reasonable and thoughtful, the SEC has
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    provided good briefs, and I appreciate that because this is a
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    difficult issue that you both have asked me to resolve.
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                So I -- I may not speak to you again. I just wanted
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     to say I appreciate your help in trying to resolve these
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    matters and, frankly, I hope I don't ever see you again.
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                MR. JONES: Yes, your Honor. We appreciate the
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    Court's careful consideration of all of this and helping us
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     find our way to the end, very much so.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Thank you,
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    Mr. Miller.
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                MR. JONES:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: That concludes the hearing.
                (Proceedings concluded at 11:56 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Liza W. Dubois, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate transcription of the within proceedings, to the best of my knowledge, skill, ability and belief.

Submitted: 3/23/23 /s/ Liza W. Dubois
LIZA W. DUBOIS, RMR, CRR